NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN BANKRUPTCY. tion of Alleged Assent by Creditors to a Bankrupt's Discharge on Payment by Bank-rupt of Creditors' Legal Expenses.

Before Judge Elatchford.
Yesterday morning Judge Blatchford rendered the believing decision in the case of George S. Mawson:— Two creditors oppose the discharge of the bankrup on like specifications. The first and third of them re too general to be triable. The second is, in substance, that the bankrupt has influenced the actions of Arnold, Nusbaum and Nordlinger, creditors of his, by procuring their assent to his discharge, since the filing of his petition, by a pecuniary consideration and obligation. I do not think that the evidence sustains this specification, or that the bankrupt has either in letter or in spirit violated any of the proions of the Bankruptcy act or been guilty of any-ng which is made a ground by the 29th section of the act for withholding his discharge. The testimony given by the bankrupt on the 23d of January, 1888, in his direct examination, unexplained, seemed to support the averment that he had influenced the action of the creditors named by a permulary consideration by recurring them to agree plained, seemed to support the averment that he had influenced the action of the creditors named by a pecuniary consideration by procuring them to agree not to further oppose his discharge if he would pay their counsel the amount of his charge already then incurred, for services in the matter, and which amount the bankrupt explained the whole matter \$20\$. But on his cross-examination, on the 13th of March, 1868, the bankrupt explained the whole matter satisfactorily, and his testimony shows that the an-Bouncement by the creditors to him that theywould not oppose his discharge was made before anything was said between them and him as to paying the counsel, and at a prior interview, and was not induced by any promise on his part to pay the counsel, and was entirely independent of any such promise, and it does not appear that the suggestion of the creditors to him, at a subsequent interview, that it was right and proper he should pay their counsel, was coupled with any intimation to him that his agreement to pay the counsel must be a condition of, or a consideration for, or a precedent obligation to their agreement not to oppose his discharge. It is not pretended that anything was paid or agreed to be paid by the bankrupt to or for the benefit of these creditors, except the \$20\$. The affirmative is on the opposing creditors to support the allegation of the specification. It was open to them to do so by the testimony of that member of the firm alleged to have been influenced on its action by the pecuniary consideration, with whom the transaction took place. They have not adduced such testimony, and they have failed to sustain the allegation. I see nothing in the evidence to impeach the honesty and fair dealing of the bankrupt in all respects, and a discharge will be granted to him.

Mr. F. C. Nye for the bankrupt (mr. Edwin James and Mr. J. S. Ritterband for the creditors.

HAITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Condemnations of Whiskey.

On motion of Mr. Rollins, United States Assistant District Attorney, decrees of condemnation were taken yesterday before Judge Blatchford in the following cases, under the Internal Revenue law: .- Thirteen barrels of spirits found at 228 Washington street; ten barrels same, marked J. & H. W., and ten barrels same, marked T. R.; ten barrels same, in two lots of live each, found at pier 33 North river, and two bar-rels same, found at Thirty-eighth street and Eleventh avenue.

Pursuant to the action set on foot by Collector ook, as reported already, Mr. H. L. Jewett, Deputy Collector of the Sixth district, accompanied by Inspetcor Morreston, proceeded at an early hour to the rectifying establishment of J. F. Dezendorf, at the rectifying establishment of J. F. Dezendorf, at the loot of East Forty-fifth streef, and placed that concern under seizure, including about one hundred barels of whiskey. Deputy Collector Jewett then proceeded to the distillery in the same street known as Conolly's distillery, which, it is charged, was found at work running whiskey contrary to the orders of the revenue authorities enforcing a stoppage of all the distilleries in the city of New York, This establishment has been regarded as the largest instillery in the city. Mr. Jewett also seized this concern, including a large storage of whiskey, the precise quantity of which has not been ascertained. The case was given into and is at present in the

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN ADMIRALTY.

Collision Cases-Decisions.

William Myers and Others vs. The Steamboat D. S. regory, and the New Jersey Railroad Company vs. The Steamboat George Washington.—In these two cases Judge Blatchford rendered the following derday:—These are cross libels for a colli which occurred in the harbor of New York, on the Hindson river, off pier 39, on Sunday morning, the 16th of September, 1866, between the steam ferryboat D. S. Bregory and the steamboat George Washington. This collision is the same which formed the subject of the sult in admiralty in this court of Cavan vs. the D. S. Gregory and the George Washington, decided in March last, and those two cross cases were submitted on the pleadings therein and on the evidence on which the suit of Cavan vs. the D. S. Gregory was heard. The parties have each of them submitted a brief and each calls in question the correctness of the decision of the court in the latter suit. Liat decision being that there was fault on the part of both vessels. The Judge says:—I have no reason to change the opinion given in that case. I have which occurred in the harbor of New York, on the of both vessets. The Judge says:—I have no reason to change the opinion given in that case. I have in my judgment in the Cavan case so fully discussed all the questions involved in the present suits that it deem it unnecessary to consider them further. There must be a decree apportioning equally between the two vessels the damages sustained by both of them must be a decree apportioning equally between the two vessels the damages sustained by both of them with a reference to a commissioner to ascertain such Gamages. Beebe, Dean & Donohue for the George Washington; J. C. Jackson for the D. S. Gregory. Benjamin Stokely and Others vs. Haskett G. Smith.—In this case a libel was filed to recover \$1,083, the balance alleged to be due on a charter party made at New York between the schooner Indusowned by the libeliants and the respondent, bearing date May. 1838. The vessel was chartered to go from New York to Port au Platte, in St. Domingo, in the event of that port not being blockaded, and having made deviations and encountered norms the time of the voyage was longer than was expected by either party. These, with other accidents, being the origin of the suit, the Judge decided that as there was no delay for which the vessel was responsible in her voyage to Port au Platte, the question raised as to the liability of the vessel for the loss by the respondents of prospective profits on the cargo does not come up for decision. If the parties do not agree there must be a reference to a commissioner to compute the amount due to the libeliants on the basis of this decision, the respondent to be allowed also for damages to the tobacco, if proved, and for the amount so to be computed with costs; the libeliants will be entitled to a decree. W. R. Beebe for the libeliants; A. W. Griswold for the respondent.

Collision in the North River.

William MacDonald vs. The Steamer Startight .-The libel was filed in 1864, claiming compensation for Samages sustained by the libellant in August of that damages sustained by the libeliant in August of that year. It is recorded in the libel that the ship Douglas, of Belfast, in the north of Ireland, was lying at pier No. 6 on the North river, in the port of New York; that the Starlight had a barge or canal boat, called the Geo. E. Gibbs, in tow, and on nearing the Douglas the barge and the Starlight came in collision with the ship by striking her with great violence in the storh and thereby broke her rudder and otherwise injured her hull and steering apparatus, the repairs and other losses sustained costing the libelient about \$700. Mr. D. Marvin for libeliant. Mr. Robert Benedict for claimant. The case is still at hearing.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COUST. Charge of Fraud and Embezzlement Against the President of a Bank.

The United States vs. Samuel R. Van Campen.-In this case, before reported in the HERALD, the defendant was arrested and is in custody on the affi-Cavit of Mr. Arnott, a director of the First National Bank of Elmira, in which he is charged with having defrauded that bank of large sums of money by embezziement and alleged false entries in the books. The hearing of the case was resumed yesterday morning, before Commissioner Betts, and Mr. C. A. Seward made a lengthy argument for the discharge of the defendant. Mr. Phelps, United States Assistant District Attorney, was heard in reply against the discharge, upon which the Commissioner decided upon sending the case for trial, pending which the defendant is held in custody. After this decision by Mr. Betts, Mr. Seward sued out a writ of habeas corpus, which was forthwith issued, and under which the case is to be argued for and against the defendant's discharge before Judge Blatchford on affurday morning next. defrauded that bank of large sums of money by em

SUPERIOR COURT-PART 2-TRIAL TERM.

Action Against a Steamship Company.

Before Judge Barbour. Rebecca Gray, Administratrix of William Gray, es. The National Steam Navigation Company.—This case, the particulars of which have been already recase, the particulars of which have been already reported in the Herald, was resumed yesterday morning at the sitting of the court. The action was brought to recover \$5,000 for damages sustained by the plaintiff in the loss of her husband, who was drowned in October last through the alleged negligence of the defendants. Deceased was master of a canal boat which, together with thirteen others, was being towed down the Hudson river, when the steamship Pennsylvania came into collision with them, in consequence of which Gray was struck by the lashing slick, fell overboard and was drowned. The defence was contributory negligence op the part

of the deceased. The jury found a verdict for

COMMON PLEAS-TRIAL TERM PART 2. as Leaves or Poison—An Action for Dam-

Arnold vs. Bedford .- In this case the court directed a sealed verdict, which was announced yester-day morning. It was an action brought to recover \$1,000 for damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff under the foflowing circumstances:—Plaintiff entered defendant's drug store on Sixth avenue and purchased a quantity of senna leaves, which having prepared she gave to her children. The complaint then avers that the children became suddenly ill after drinking the tea, and that plaintiff herself, who had merely tasted it, also became dangerously affected, so much so that medical assistance was inmediately called into requisition; but nothing serious resulted. Plaintiff complains that the article in question was not senna, but a polsonous substitute for the same, and accordingly claimed damages. The defence was a general denial and an allegation to the effect that the article was genuine senna and devoid of all adulteration. Verdict for the defendant. a sealed verdict, which was announced yester-

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel. YOUTHFUL BURGLARS SENT TO THE STATE PRISON. The Grand Jury entered upon the discharge of their tuties in this court yesterday. Mr. William A. Thomson was selected to act as foreman.

Albert Long and James Gordon were convicted of ourglary in the second degree, having burgiariously entered the dwelling house of James Black, 118 East Seventeenth street, on the night of the 4th inst. At a very early hour in the morning police officers saw the prisoners going out of the basement door, and upon arresting and searching them found burglar's tools in their pockets. The City Judge remarked in passing sentence that, although young in years, they were bad characters. He sent them each to the State Prison for eight years.

Prison for eight years.

ALEGED INDECENT ASSAULT.

Leopold Ganzheimer, who was charged with perpetrating an indecent assault upon a little girl named Amelia Simon, on the 25th of April, pleaded guilty to assault and battery.

John W. Riker pleaded guilty to the crime of bigamy, the indictment charging that on the 18th of October, 1865, he was united in matrimony at a Methodist church in Porty-eighth street to Tillie De Puy while his first wife was still living, to whom he had been matried fifteen years ago in Orange county.

These defendants were remanded for sentence.

Court Calendars-This Day.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Nos. 303, 1263, 1093, 1161, 523, 1237, 1239, 987, 1117, 327, 605, 923, 599, 1175, 669, 329, 1229, 943, 985, 1233. Part 2—Nos. 284, 1130, 1410, 1600, 1084, 1064, 1318, 1339, 1414, 1794, 896, 1276, 846, 1080, 1014, 1554, 1569, 1664, 1588, 1590.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS —Nos. 124, 125, 128, 133, 134, 135, 151, 152, 171.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—PART 1.

NOS. 1207, 534, 1232, 789, 1124, 1137, 1148, 1188, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1239, 1240, 1244, 1245. Part 2—Nos. 376, 615, 791, 1066, 1067, 1034, 566, 717, 966, 483, 343, 708, 1101, 735, 377.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 1096, 1217, 1219, 1059, 1017, 943, 700, 506, 1177, 1135, 1094, 1220, 1231, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1220, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1237, 1238, 1239.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER DROWNED MAN .- At Fulton ferry the body of another drowned person was discovered. It was attired in a gray coat and vest, dark gray pants, light shirt, drab necktie and gaiter boots.

A DOCK CASUALTY .- Stephen Dalley, a backman, while going on board the steamer Saragossa, slipped from the gang plank and fell between the dock and the vessel, and sustained serious injuries. He was conveyed to the City Hospital. STREET BRAWLS.—A man named James Sullivan,

residing at No. 11/2 Laurens street, while engaged in a street quarrel in Mercer street, near Houston, early yesterday morning, had his left ear nearly severed from his head.

FOUND IN THE RIVER .- The body of an unknown man was discovered yesterday floating in the East river, near pier 31. It was dressed with a black coat, white and black vest, white shirt, and had sandy whiskers. The body when discovered had not appa-rently been long in the water.

THE YOUNG MEN'S GENERAL DEMOCRATIC COM WITTER.—The adjourned meeting of this committee will be positively held this evening at Masonic Hall, 114 East Thirteenth street, at 734 o'clock. As before stated Richard O'Gorman will deliver an address upon the more important political questions of the day.

nual commencement of this institution will be held at the Academy of Music this evening at eight o'clock. Addresses will be delivered before the alumni and be-fore the graduating class. The annual prizes and the degree of Batchelor of Laws will be conferred and a valedictory oration will be delivered by Mr. S. H. Valentine.

FATAL KEROSENE CASUALTY .- Coroner Schirmer yesterday held an inquest at the New York Hospital on the body of Miss Sarah Ann Souder, seventeen years of age, whose death, as heretofore reported in the HERALD, was the result of extensive burns caused by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp on Sunday evening. The jury rendered a verdict cor-responding with the foregoing facts. Deceased re-sided at 262 kivington street.

Seventeenth street, by Coroner Fivnn, on the body of John H. Hester, a lad five and a half years of age, John H. Hester, a had not and a nair years of age, whose death was thought to have resulted from injuries caused by being struck on the head by a stone in the hands of another boy named William Jackson. Deputy Coroner Thomas C. Knox made a post mortem examination on the body and found that Hester had died from inflammation of the brain. A verdict to that effect was accordingly returned by the jury.

Supposed Suicide of a Physician.—On Monday

evening Dr. Oscar Doring, one of the Ward's Island physicians, was found on the street in a partially in physicians, was found on the street in a partially in-sensible condition and conveyed to the Fifty-ninth street police station by an officer of the Nineteenth precinct. One of the police surgeons was called to attend Dr. Doring, and after making an examination was of the opinion he had swallowed a quantity of laudanum. By advice Dr. Doring was conveyed to St. Luke's Hospital, where death subsequently en-sued. Coroner Keenan was notified to hold an in-

MERCANTUR LIBRARY ASSOCIATION .- The onnue meeting of this association took place last night at the reading room, Clinton Hall, Astor place. The the reading room, Clinton Hall, Astor place. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. H. Bailey. The president and the directors reported for the year. The treasurer also submitted a report. From them the following statistics are derived:—Receipts since May 1, 1867. \$42,048 33; number of members (total), 13,215; circulation of books, 203,894, of which 62,680 were standards and 141,214 novels; books added this year (volumes), 9,463; receipts from eight hundred and twenty pupils in various branches, \$2,024 75; legacy from Lorillard estate, \$5,000. The election of officers for the ensuing year will take place next week.

WEST POINT CADETSHIP .- John W. Chandler, me ber of Congress from the Seventh Congressional dis trict, comprising the Eleventh and Seventeentl wards of this city, has decided to grant to the boy wards of this city, has decided to grant to the boys actually residing in his district who shall pass the best competitive examinations, caderships at the West Point Military Academy and at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. The examination will take place at the hall of the Board of Education on Tuesday next, 19th instant, at four o'clock P. M., before a committee composed of his Honor Mayor Horman, John Kelly, Coroner William Schirmer, Professor Horace Webster, President of the College of New York, and Messrs. Patterson, Tooker and Euring, School Commissioners from the district.

ALLEGED VIOLENCE.-Coroner Keenan yeste day held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital or the body of Mary Wells, a woman twenty-two years the body of Mary Wells, a woman twenty-two years of age, who died from injury to the throat received in some manner unknown. On Saturday last she was found at the White street dispensary by an officer of the Sixth precinct, apparently suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs. After her death the officer learned that she had been beaten by some unknown person and he has since been unable to learn anything further concerning the matter. Dr. Hudson, on making a post-mortem examination, found that deceased had evidently received a fist blow on the neck. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict that deceased came to her death by a blow from the fist at the nands of some person unknown.

Board of Excise.—A full representation of the

BOARD OF EXCISE .- A full representation of the nembers of the Excise Board was present yesterday at the usual weekly meeting. Commissioner Bos-worth presided. The committee on application for censes reported favorably on 2,100 enterprising licenses reported favorably on 2,100 enterprising applicants, who possibly labor under the belief that the summer months will be hot and that a reasonable share of citizens will necessarily resort to a cooling process which to them will be an advantage pecuniarily. Only one unfortunate publican was reported on unfavorably. A resolution was introduced for consideration, and was subsequently adopted, authorizing the treasurer to retain \$60,000 for the use and expenses of the Board. The ileense of A. Muth, of 579 Eighth avenue, was revoked. This was the only case on the calendar. The other business was purely local.

A Livilly Chase and Capture—A few data

A LIVELY CHASE AND CAPTURE.-A few days since a despatch was received from Plainfield, N. J., at the central police office in this city, informing the authorities there that a colored man named Thomas Bleine had stolen a quantity of property in value amounting to \$450; that he would arrive in New York at a certain hour by the train and request-ing the police here to arrest him on his arrival. The despatch was received at police headquarters too

late, so the colored person escaped for the time being. Yesterday, however, a Plainfield officer who was in the city discovered the missing darky and proceeded to arrest him. Thomas couldn't see it, and ran; the officer followed. A New York officer, one of the Sixteenth precinct fellows, seeing the chase, thought he would have a hand in, and he also started in hot pursuit. After a lively run the two started in hot pursuit. After a lively run the two officers succeeded in bringing the runaway to bay in a house, where they captured him and brought him to the lockup, where he lies at present.

Monday afternoon by the subscribers to the American Dramatic Fund, at their rooms, 842 Broadway, resulted in the return of the following gentlemen office:—S. M. L. Barlow, President; D. Kingsland, L. W. Jerome, James Bryce, G. W. McClean and John Brougham, Trustees; Barney Williams, J. H. Stod-Brougham, Trustees; Barney Williams, J. H. Stoddard, M. S. Smith, H. Isherwood, F. Chippendale, W. Davidge, J. Morris, Theodore Moss, C. K. Mason, J. Moore, N. B. Clarke, John Sefton, T. J. Hind, A. W. Young and John G. Gilbert, Directors; J. H. Cakley, Treasurer; C. S. Bernard, Secretary; J. H. Rodgers, Boston; J. R. Reed, Philadelphia; B. De Bar, St. Louis; Chales Hale, Cincinnati; J. McVicar, Chicago; J. Everard, California; W. R. Floyd, New Orleans; W. C. Shaw, Memphis, and W. H. Chippendale, Eugland, Honorary Corresponding Secretaries, and Drs. Quackenboss, Cheeseuman, Lewis, Elake and Proudfoot, Honorary Physicians. With the exception of T. Morris, T. J. Hind and J. H. Stoddard, who are on the Board of Directors in place of H. Howard, T. H. Hadaway and H. Bridgeman (deceased), the officers are the same as last year.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

THEFT OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS.-Jacob Schafer was esterday before Judge Shandley at the Essex Market Police Court on complaint of Charles Leides, No. 14 Division street, who accused him of stealing \$150 worth of linen sheets, napkins, teaspoors and other household goods from his dwelling. Part of the stolen property was found in Schafer's possession, which he claimed to have bought from one John Jacobs. The accused was fully committed.

BURGLARY—SWIFT JUSTICE.—The dwelling house

of Joseph Reiger, 103 Sheriff street, was broken into at two o'clock yesterday morning and \$200 worth of wearing apparel stolen. Officer O'Conner saw two men coming out of an alley leading to the house, each bearing a large bundle, and deeming the fact suspicious he arrested them and took them to the station house. Subsequently they were taken before Judge Shandley, where they gave their names as Daniel Sinelair and Peter Miller. Both alleged that they were induced by a man named Jack Tracy to commit the burglary. The Judge committed them for trial.

DISHONEST CLERK-EXTENSIVE TRANSACTIONS-ALLEGED RECEIVERS .- For some months past Charles F. Ball, otherwise known as W. W. Hallenbeck, has been a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Tillinghast & Co., merchants, doing business at No. Il4 Duane street, and, according to his own confession, has street, and, according to his own confession, has done quite an extensive business in an illegitimate manner. Being suspected of robbing his employers, Ball was arrested by detective Field and officer Cole, of the Fifth precinct, who found in his possession two pieces of linen worth \$94, and he confessed to stealing the same. On the 28th ult. the prisoner, as further charged, purioined eleven dozen of linen handkerchiefs, worth \$75, and gave them to Lizetta Heckscher, who sold them to Adolph Roge, and in his possession detective Field found a quantity of the goods stolen from Messrs. Tillinghast & Co. by the prisoner Ball. Detective Field discovered a portion of the goods taken from the above named firm at the store of Messrs. Arnoid & Constable, Canal street, where, it is alleged, Roge had left them for sale. On the 6th instant the defendant pocketed eight dozenlinen handkerchiefs, worth \$60, which he gave to Lizzie Heckscher, who admits selling them to Adolph Roge, they also having been found in his possession by betective Field. It is further alleged that on the 13th day of March Ball stole eightien linen handkerchiefs worth \$55, and, as in most of the other cases, gave them to Lizzie Heckscher. She gave them up to the officer on being asked for them. On the four separate complaints preferred against Ball alias Hallenbeck, by Mr. Tillinghast, Justice Dowling committed him to the Tombs for examination. Lizzie Heckscher and Adolph Roge were also arrested and heid to await an examination on the charge of receiving stolen goods. Thus far the officers have succeeded in recovering about \$500 worth of various kinds of goods alleged to have been stolen by Ball, and they hope to secure many more from where they have been piedged and sold. done quite an extensive business in an illegitimate

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

General George S. Greene Appointed to Fill the Vacancy.

Alfred W. Craven, who during almost a score of years past has held the position of Engineer-in-Chief of the Croton Aqueduct Department in this city, and to whose ability and integrity the public are in debted in a great measure for the economical and successful conduct of the work by means of which

successful conduct of the work by means of which the Croton water is supplied to the city, resigned on Monday afternoon the position which he has so long held with credit to himself and satisfaction to the honest portion of our citizens.

The law under which the Board exists gives to the remaining members of the Board, in case a vacancy should occur, power to fill the vacancy, and this power the Board has exercised in the present instance by appointing Major General George S. Greene to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Craven. Yesterday morning General Greene was sworn into office by Mayor Hoffman, who, while he administered the oath of office, denied the constitutionality of the law under which General Greene was appointed. Immediately after being sworn in the

tionality of the law under which General Greene was appointed. Immediately after being sworn in the General enterred upon the dutes of his office, with which, by the way, he is already preity well acquainted.

General Greene graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1821, standing second in a class of thirty-four students. He entered the army as brevet second licutenant, and served in various capacities, chiefly as professor of mathematics and engineering until 1836, when he resigned the army and became prominently identified with various engineering operations in Massachusetts, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland and other parts of the States until 1833, when he became connected with the Croton Aqueduct Department, and in which he took charge of the High Bridge extension works, the new reservoir in Central Park and superintended the sinking of the main pipes on Fifth avenue, in 1853, through ten feet of solid rock without cutting off the water or without an accident of any kind. When the rebellion broke out he joined the army as coloned of the Sixtieth New York Volunteers and rose gradually until he was brevetted major general for gallant and meritorious services. He was mustered out in May, 1866, and since that time he has been employed as engineer in charge of the storage reservoir in Putnam county.

TAXATION FOR REVENUE ONLY.

important Meeting at the Historical Library Building-Remarks of the Speakers and the Resolutions Adopted.

The call for a meeting at ten A. M. yesterday at the Historical Society rooms, corner of Second aveme and Eleventh street, of gentlemen in favor of reform in taxation, by abandoning the protective policy and adopting the principle of taxation for evenue only, did not call out a very large attendance, but one of eminent character and respectability and thoroughly earnest to carry to successful issue, f possible, the great and important movement sought to be inaugurated.

Rev. Dr. LEAVITT called the meeting to order, read the call, and in a brief speech explained the purpose for which they had assembled, and which purpose, in view of the fact that those in favor of free trade are not very formidable in numbers, he believed, with judicious management, they would be able to successfully accomplish.

On motion Dr. FRANCIS LIEBER WAS chosen President of the meeting. On taking the chair he made a lengthy speech. Beginning with the middle ages he traced the history of the more entightened nations of the earth from that time to the present in their reof the earth from that time to the present in their relations to commerce and taxation. The foundation of the present greatness and stability of the English government he attributed to the fact that Magna Charta in the beginning of the thirteenth century freed England from evil tolls, as they were called, on all the seacoasts and all the highways. Speaking of our own country he said that the framers of the constitution knew the unfortunate state of things which existed in the Netherlands on account of the hampered navigation and intercourse between the States and sought to remedy it. He urged that enough had been gained in the progress of civilization and common sense everywhere to show incontestibly that the prosperity of each country demands that there should be a perfectly unshackled system of exchange. He urged further that any obstructions on exchange are an offence against humanity and that the freer the exchange the greater the production, and the greater the production the greater would be the wealth of the nations. The President was warmly applauded at the close of his remarks.

A roll of those present was made out, when a letter was read from Wolcott Gibbs expressing his hearty concurrence in the movement, which was followed by another brief speech from Dr. Leavitt and one of greater leigth by Dr. J. P. Thompson. The latter advocated the importance of enlisting in the movement the workingmen of the country. He felt confident that appeals to the enlightened judgment of the masses on this subject would quickly enlist their support. He showed that protective tarifis raise the price of wages, but also raise the price of everything eise, thus making their condition worse than before fictitious rates were placed upon everything. He enforced, in conclusion, that the theory that revenue is increased by taxation is a fallecy. lations to commerce and taxation. The foundation

inong in the stablished.

Mr. Jackson S. Schultz said he did not believe the majority of manufacturers needed any other Art. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ said he did not believe the great majority of manufacturers needed any other tariff than the incidental tariff to secure the revenue necessary to pay our debts. He did not believe there were over ten or ifficen prominent men in this country who cared for extreme protection. He understood that the free traders present were willing that there should be a tariff for revenue. He wished that this be understood, that the fight might be on this line. this line.

Mr. Wm. B. Scorr spoke strongly against protection, showing that our manufacturers are trying to make themselves rich, at the expense of the community, by endeavoring to secure the repeal of the tax on manufactures and continuing the import tax.

The following resolutions were submitted:—

Resolved, That excessive duties leason revenue by restricting honest importations and encouraging smuggling; that when protection commences revenue begins to diminish.

Resolved, That free labor, in its largest sense, reserves the right of every man to employ his capital and industry in such manner as he may deem most profitable in any calling not intribute to society.

manner as he may deem most promaner in any injurious to society.

Resolved, That extravagant duties injure manufactures by inducing undue home competition; that any industry is beat established by regular and natural methods.

Resolved, That in the revision of the tariff, now imperatively demanded, regard should be had only to the necessity of the government for revenue, and that in such revision all legislation intended to foster special interests should be avoided.

Resolved. That a return to specie payments is most important, both to commerce and manufactures. portant, both to commerce and manufactures.

The above resolutions were strongly supported by Mr. Atkinson, when Rev. Dr. James Prime presented the following additional resolutions in a few remarks, cogently urging their adoption:—

the following additional resolutions in a few remarks, cogently urging their adoption:—

1. Acknowledging the brotherhood of the human family, our duly to love our neighbors as ourselves and to do undo others as we would that others should do unto us, we hold that the principles of Christian morality which ought to govern our intercourse with our fellow citizens should regulate our intercourse with our brethren of the human race.

2. That the soundest moral principles applied to the common offices of life will always insure the highest political and social wisdom in the regulation of trade among citizens of the same nation, and between all the nations of the earth.

3. That the division of the human family into separate peoples by geographical boundaries has impaired none of the obligations under which they, as members of the same great family, are laid to study the peace, the prosperity and the happiness of each other; remembering that the interests of all are so corelated that the good of no one nation can be or ought to be advanced to the wrong of another.

4. That the climate, soil, the continental or insular positions of the various nations of the earth, give to each and every one certain natural facilities of production and development; and the soundest political economy obviously suggests that the laws of nations, which are but the ordinations of Divine Providence, should govern a people in using the means thus furnished for their own advancement and the benefit of the human racedern improvements for promoting traffic, travel and intercourse between the most distant parts of the world have broken down all physical obstructions to the free and ready interchange of those productions which each country wants or supplies, thus a iminating every nation to produce that which it has the greatest facilities for producing, and to seek and find what it wants wherever it can obtain it on the fairest terms.

6. That in the recognition of this reciprocal dependence of nations we would blud them by the double cord of

seek and find what it wants wherever it can obtain it on the fairest terms.

6. That in the recognition of this reciprocal dependence of nations we would bind them by the double cord of principle and mutual interest to "hang the trumpet in the hall and study war no more." We would ameliorate the lot of the poor by cheapening all the articles required for human subsistence and enjoyment; we would by a natural and equable diffusion of the rewards of labor, diminish the difference which great wealth and extreme poverty beget; we would destroy the unnatural and unnecessary antagonism between labor and capital; we would diffuse the burden of taxation impartially, according to the ability and duty of the citizen to bear it, and thus by increasing the facilities of acquiring and reducing the necessities of expending we would improve the condition of the masses of mankind and hasten the reign of universal contentment and peace.

Mr. AMSAA WANNEY Of Massechusetts, made of

reducing the necessities of expending we would improve the condition of the masses of minkind and hasten the reign of universal contentment and peace.

Mr. AMASA WALKER, of Massachusetts, made a speech. He dwelt with particular emphasis upon the action of Congress in this matter, and claimed that the manufactures of the country had been containally hampered and held in check by unwise legislation.

The sixth resolution in the last series was amended by striking out the words "according to the ability of the citizens to bear it," and after this amendment they were all unanimously adopted.

Professor Perry, of Williams College, and Mr. recorge Moran followed, each in a few remarks, after which a third series of resolutions was submitted to the meeting. These last resolutions, which were likewise unanimously adopted, had reference to the payment of the national debt. They set forth the ability of the nation to pay its indebtedness if a wise financial blan and sensible economy be adopted; that redeeming our paper currency with new promises is an unjusticable pretence of paying, increasing the hardships of public debt and taxation without alleviating the burdens of the people; that any person proposing such a measure is inestile to both the moral and material interests of the people; that it is a flagrant dereliction of duty and honor to obtain capital as a loan in times of trouble, and when the danger is passed to deny the interest bargained for in whole or in part; that our public debt having been incurred for the noblest national ends, there is no doubt that the American people will meet this solemn engagement; and that under no circumstances will we allow ourselves to be burdened, partly or wholly, with the debt which was incurred for the purpose of perpetrating that crime, the putting pown of which has placed the heavy national debt on us, and which the people will bear without murmuring only if and so long as it keeps entirely down the heartless crime which caused it.

With a vote of thanks to the chairman the

THE FARMERS' CLUB.

Bergh a Hippophagist-Interesting Facts and

Statistics.
The debates of the Farmers' Club were yesterday strangely interrupted by the appearance on the rostrum of Mr. Henry Bergh, who was introduced to the gentlemen of the Farmers' Club preliminary to a discourse on horse flesh as an article of food for the generations of men! It was really a pleasure to listen to the solemn voice of the honored Bergh-the phi lanthropist Bergh of the Cruelty to Animals Societywhile advocating the julciness of old horse roasted And yet what he labored to persuade the tough-headed cultivators who had a moment before had been iscussing the origin of knots and fungi-on trees, of course-of the toothsomeness of Dobbins, who had dragged their ploughs and harrowed their fields and dragged their ploughs and harrowed their fields and their feelings for many years, the Latin saying would obtrude itself—Mons parturiens nacetus ridicules nues! The Bergh labored, the mountain brought forth; but it would be unwise to say it was delivered of a mouse, or the lecturer of aught original. He talked of God's creatures, four-footed creatures, and invited his audience to go with him to Chicago and return to New York by rail on the cattle trains. If they would do so he contended that the abuse the quadrupeds received on the way, and their landing and butchery in this city, would sicken them of bovine fiesh, and instinctively they would turn to the horse, to the mule, to the ass for that food which was so essential to the general stomach. To fortify his arguments and clinch his conclusions, Henry informed his auditors, first, that he spoke with facility nearly all the European languages, and "therefore" could talk advisedly of the feeling which prevailed among equine admirers for horse roasted, horse boiled, horse in soup, horse en ragout, horse pie and horse ad nauseam, in Paris, Vienna and London.

As the great professor of philanthropy proceeded he waxed warm, and even went so far as to come down to particulars. He had glanced at the census and ascertained that in 1860 there were eighteen millions of horses in the United States. There were now, he assumed, twenty-five milions of this particular species of animal, exclusive of mules and assess, which, of course, in the country from the Rio Grande to the Penobscot, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasis, numbered many millions more. Now, argued Henry, assuming that live millions, and suppose the average weight of each to be four hundred pounds, we have here the enormous amount of eighty millions of pounds of rich, succulent, nutritive meat, to the laste like venison, and delicale as a porter house steak; and all this fless goes to waste—is absolutely lost to the world.

From the mentally exhaustive subject of statistics Henry took a leap into histo their feelings for many years, the Latin saying would obtrude itself-Mous parturiens nacetus ridicules

in the roast, but not on the sach, was itself.

It would occupy unnecessary space to repeat all that the professor of benevolence said in behalf of horsenessn. When he had, by many quotations from divers writers on horses, exhausted himself and his subject, he retired from the platform, to the very great pleasure of a number of gentlemen who were anxious to speechify in behalf of humanity.

A vote of thanks was passed to the speaker for his "piece," which the good natured reporter thought should be printed, that all might read it and worship its kind hearted author, Henry Bergh, Esq., President of the Society for the Prevention of Crucity to Ani-muls.

mais.

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings, but not until Mr. Bergh had retired, with the blessings of the club on his exalted head, the annexed resolution was offered and put under the table by an all but unanimous vote:—That the Farmer's Club of the American Institute recommend horsefiesh as a suitable food.

Comment is unnecessary.

THE ERIE WAR.

Probable Termination of the Conflict-Friendly Result of the Late Truce. After the several days of truce granted to the com-

batants in this case to prepare further material for the continuance of the war in the shape of amdavits and counter affidavits, and yesterday at three o'clock being set down for the resumption of hostilities, Judge Barnard, the umpire, took his seat, his approach being announced by the herald of the court after the usual form. It was then a few minutes past the hour named for the opening of the lists, and yet, to the surprise of the chroniclers of this unprecedented legal tournament, there was but a very meagre attendance of the

inights present when time was called. Anxious ooks were cast towards the entrances to the arena for the appearance of some of the champions of the Vanderbilt cause, the principal defender of the Drew interest being already on the held. After some delay pages bearing in their hands the musty and red tape bound weapons of the dilatory knights hurried to the side of the arena set apart for the Vanderbilters to arm for the encounter. Then was the gaze of the spectators more intensely fixed upon the doors through which the pages had just entered, knowing that the eager knights were not far behind. In this speculation was correct. One, two, three, four, five of the most redoubtable Vanderbilters put in appearance in quick succession, and with a low bow to the judge of the tournament and awhat was that—a sort of confidential leer to their opponents took the places reserved for them. To the quick perception of the reporter that bow and that leer betokened a ceasation of hostility certain, a compromise sure. However, the usual display for the resumption of the contest, à la outrance, was presented, and the combatants all ranged themselves in opposing lines. The spectators anticipated the usual proclamation by the pursuivants, the order by the herald to engage the sounding charge, the clash of arms and the hand to struggle with that intensity of feeling which brings at such times the whole picture of a scene yet unacted before the mind's eye at once—a sort of phantasmagoria—but which lessens not the enjoyment of the reality in all its details as the struggle progresses. But how is this? The knights on either side all turn to the raised dals, where sits the judge of the lists, to whom they make a courtly bow in unison, and then bow a less courteous bow to be sure, but a not less gracious one, to each other across the table which has heretofore separated them. Then became it evident to the most incredulous, those who deemed from the first that these terribic denunclators of each other and of the cause they separately represented were really in earnest, and that such a deadly struggle could only end in the destruction for the appearance of some of the champions of the Vanderbilt cause, the principal defender of the Drew

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Meeting of the Board of Health-Weekly Report of the Registrar of Vital Statistics. The Board held its regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon. George B. Lincoln occupied the chair. The business transacted was comparatively

A resolution was adopted by the Board providing for the appointment of six assistant sanitary inspectors, who will continue in office during the pleasure of the Board. The following are the names of those appointed:-George Bayles, Greenburg, Westchester county; N. K. Freeman, West Farms; N. R. Free

appointed;—George Bayles, Greenburg, Westchester county; N. K. Freeman, West Farms; N. R. Freeman, Morrisania; W. A. Meagher, Richmond county; Philip Stewart, Cortiandt, and George P. Wright, Newtown, Queens county.

The following letter from Dr. Harris was received and ordered on file:—

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH.

BURRAU OF VITAL STATISTICS, May 12, 1888;
In the week that ended on Saturday, the th of May, there were 452 deaths in New York and 125 in Brooklyn. Though the warmest, it was the most sitful week of the season. The morecuty ranged from it to di daprees Fahrenhelt, and the price saturday and the warmest, it was the most sitful week of the season. The morecuty ranged from it to di daprees Fahrenhelt, and the price saturday of the county of the c

After the transaction of some routine business th

BROOKLYN CITY.

THE COURTS. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

The Alleged Whiskey Frauds-The Enright-Allen Casc.

Before Judge Benedict. The United States vs. R. C. Enright and J. S. Allen .- At the opening of the case yesterday the examination of witnesses was resumed.

Henry Burkett, recalled for the government, was examined, but nothing important in addition to his previous testimony was elicited. Christian Gattel testified that the name on the bond

of William Ellis purporting to be his was never signed by him; don't know who brought me to the office of the Collector of the Third Collection district; the office was in Court street; told them the name must be cancelled; they asked me to sign my name; the name on the bond was nearly the same, only the "w" was left out; I think I was there in the month of June or July; was not in the office more than an

of June of July, was not in hour.

George Rabb, examined.—Q. By District Attorney—1 hand you "Exhibit 18, Form 33," and call your attention to the name of John Rabb. Did you write that? A. No sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sanderson.
Q. Does the handwriting look like yours? A. No,

Q. On learning that your name was on the bond, where did you go? A. I went to the officer in Court Q. Did you ever see Mr. Allen before? A. I don't

ecollect.
Q. Were you asked to sign your name? A. Yes, sir.
Q. By more than one person? A. I don't know; I

O. By more than one person? A. I don't know; I can't remember.

The District Attorney said he would read from the directory which he offered in evidence to show that Mr. Maylon's name was not in it.

Mr. Sanderson objected.

The court overruled the objection, giving counsel the beneft of an exception.

The directory was then put in evidence.

The case for government here rested.

Motion to Dismiss the Complaint against Allen.

Mr. Sanderson then moved, upon the ground that the charges in the indictment had not been made out against Mr. Allen, he should be discharged. Motion denied.

out against Art. Arte.

Mr. Charles H. Tappan was then recalled on the part of the defence. His testimony was similar to that already given by him.

William Gilfillen testified that he was a physician and knew Enright; was his family physician; he was confined to his bed between the 15th and 20th of May last; saw him once or twice a day and attended him lill June.

Wm. S. Andrews testified that in May, 1867, he was Denuty Collector and acting Collector; was acting Col-

Wm. S. Andrews testified that in May, 1867, he was beputy Collector and acting Collector; was acting Collector after Callicott left until December; in the month of June an examination was commenced as to the sufficiency of sureties on distillers bonds; saw several bonds taken by Mr. Allen in May, 1867; frequently heard him administer the oath to persons in form 33; it fell to the duty of witness to go and examine the property set down.

Q. Going back to May, 1867, was there much stress laid on a distiller's bond?

Objected to. Question overruled and exception taken.

By District Attorney—I was employed the greater

Objected to, Question overrolled and exception taken.

By District Attorney—I was employed the greater portion of the time in New York; there were four or five assistant assessors in the office who had charge of the distillers; could not say who they were.

Wm. P. Devoe, formerly a clerk in the office of the Third Collection district, testified as to the practice of the Collector and his deputy, after application was made by a distiller for permission to run, to ascertain the capacity of the still and to investigate the solvency and character of the securities proposed; remembered the form of the oath, especially as administered by Mr. Allen; he always placed the party in a proper position; insisted that he should take off his hat and hold up his right hand.

Q. What was the method and manner of Mr. Allen in his official duties?

Objected to.

Objected to.

Q. Upon the presentation of these bonds at the Collector's office, so far as you know, did Mr. Allen swear parties represented to be on form 337 A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you remember about the time it was suspected these bonds were not good? A. It was the latter part of May or commencement of June.
Q. Dit you have any conversation with Mr. Allen in regard to the discharge of the duties of the office? The court—it is not material.
Q. You say you recollect on one occasion when Mr.

Allen swore a distiller; can you say on what bond if

Allen swore a distiller; can you say on what bond 18 was? A. No, sir.

By the District Attorney—Saw Enright at the office; it was not while Mr. Callicot was collector; first went to the office about the to the off May, 1807.

Q. When were you appointed clerk in that office?

A. On the 20th of May.

Exhibit twenty-sixth shown witness. That was written by me on the 24th May.

Q. When was that altered back to the 16th? A. A day or so after.

Q. Why did you alter it? A. To make it correspond with permit; Mr. Callicot knew nothing of it.

Q. Do you remember serving this order, the lading order, after Mr. Callicot's arrest, and saying "you didn't know who altered it, that you didn't?" A. I don't remember saying so; don't remember any conversation in reference to the alteration; I don't remember seeing that order; I was examined before the Grand Jury.

Mr. J. E. Robbins testified—I was deputy collector in the Third collection district; received my appointment the 20th day of May; was in the office until the 20th day of July, 1867; am familiar with the routine of the onlice; received some information in regard to the duties in Fourth and Sixth ollection districts; observed the manner of Mr. Allen in administering the oath a number of times; always in the proper form; Mr. Allen's character was goood in regard to honesty and integrity.

Henry Lewis testified to having signed the Lewis

Mr. Alten's character was good in regard to honesty and integrity.

Henry Lewis testified to having signed the Lewis bond in a cigar store; it was drawn up by Enright as notary public.

The court then adjourned until to-day.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A DESPERATE FIGHT .- A difficulty occurred be tween some parties in Fourth place, near Smith street, on Monday night, in the course of which Hugh Farren was severely beaten with a hammer. Hugh Farren was severely beaten with a hammer. He was assaulted, as alleged, by Thomas Shaughnessy, the son of a man to whom he owed a small amount of rent. Mrs. Shaughnessy and her daughter also joined in the assault, and on Farren attempting to defend himself all parties were more or less injured. Farren was so severely injured that it was found necessary to remove him to the hospital. The Shaughnessys, father and son, were arrested, taken before fustice Delmar, and committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

A WOMAN ASSAULTS A MAN WITH A SHOVEL.—A

A WOMAN ASSAULTS A MAN WITH A SHOVEL .- A woman named Jane Holt was arrested last evening by officer Govers, of the Forty-third precinct police, on charge of feloniously assaulting James Slatter, a shoemaker, residing at the corner of Willow and Atshoemaker, residing at the corner of Willow and Atlantic streets. It appears, from what can be ascertained, that Mrs. Holt was passing along Atlantic street when Slatter made use of some insulting epithet which she construed as a just cause for reseptment, and thereupon, seizing a shovel that was close at hand, she dealt the offending shoemaker a severe blow on the side of the head, inflicting a scalp wound and Knocking him down. The injured man was taken to the City Hospital. The examination will take place before Justice Delmar to-day.

BOOK NOTICE.

BRAKESPEARE; OR, THE FORTUNES OF A FREE LANCE. Novel. By the author of "Guy Livingst &c., &c. The title of this book indicates its character and the

nature of the story. The object of the writer appears to be to represent the life and adventures of cutthroats and plunderers of the fourteenth century called "Free Lances," and to invest them with all that romance and chivalry which suits the corrupt taste of modern novel readers. Less true to nature than the cheap yellow covered histories of highwaymen of the Dick Turpin stamp, such books as the one before us have a more demoralizing influence over the minds of young people, particularly over the susceptible minds of young girls, than any other publications. "Brakespeare" is a very poor imitation of Sir Walter Scott's "Ivannoe," but is altogether destitute of the talent, elevation of thought, dramatic power, moral tone and truthfulness to nature of that great work. Bad as the selections of the characters and scenes are, the author does not even delineate these and the times truthfully. The peurile attempt to use the quaint language of the period, which runs all through the book, is sheer affectation. This affected style, instend of exciting greater interest in the work, only impresses one with the feebleness and unnatural-

ness of the author's efforts.

-We said this book, like nearly all the novel literature of the day, if worthy of being called literature, has a demoralizing influence. And it is not only because unnatural views of life are given, false sentiments instilled and bad tastes cultivated, but because of the positively immoral teaching and the prurient desires awakened that we say so. There prunicular terms are very few novels issued from the press at the present time to which these remarks will not apply. Publishing houses that are deemed most respectable, and some even pious, spread such moral poison broadcast over the country. American and foreign novels of the day are alike in this respect. "Brakespeare" is an English novel and was published in England in a serial form and is now republished, for the first time, we believe, in America. We could take many passages from this book to prove the charges made, but we will produce one only, and confess while quoting it that we do so with repug-

nance.
The writer, after having described in glowing language the manner in which Brakespeare became en-amored with Marguerita de Hacquemont, who is a sort of free-lover, though a married woman, and after guage the manner in which Brakespeare became enamored with Marguerita de Hacquemont, who is a
sort of free-lover, though a married woman, and after
showing the rapid progress of the passionate love of
both within a few hours' acquaintance, goes miutely into a description of their attitudes and manner. The scene would suit the illustrated sensation
weeklies of this city:—"So, for the first time, those
two were left alone together. * * * Their heads
drew so perilously close together that the red gold
tresses almost touched the crisp brown curis, and
the lady's round, white arm leaned against, if it did
not actually press, the puissant shoulder of her companion. The turunoil in Brakespeare's blood waxed
hotter and hotter. * * * He cared not to resist
the delicious languor stealing over him and half
closed his eyes, as though the vaporous incense
drowsed him. When he opened them again they met
other eyes glancing downward with a challenge that
the veriest novice would scarce have misunderstood
or the sternest saint resisted. * * Nearer and
lower the lovely witch-face bowed itself, till fragrant
breath was on his cheek; nearer and nearer yet, till
moist, crimson lips were laid on his own and clung
there thirstingly." These are the sort of scenes and
such the language of modern novels which
respectable publishers invite our sisters, wives
and daughters to study. Need we be surprised, then, that the "filack Crook" spectacles
at the theatres are crowded, or that the most
prurient illustrated sensation papers are widely circulated? Authors of genius and refined taste, however talented they may be or beautiful their style,
cannot rival such sensation writers or succeed as
long as publishers pander to the growing corrupt
taste of the day. Where, then, are we to flind a
remedy? In a higher order of education for both
sexes, and particularly for young women who have
illerature, and in our churches and religious communities. Teachers, parents and guardians should
taboot the sickly and false sentimental novels

A HEAVY LAWSUIT.

Half of a Western Town to be Sued For-The Point of Attack.

The Point of Attack.

[From the Ironton (Ohio) Register.]

A suit will, in all pronability, soon be brought on the part of the heirs of John Davisson to regain a large tract of land, on which the business portion of the city of Ironton is built. The estate in controversy comprises nearly all that tract below a line starting at the river, just above the depot, and running back to the hill, passing in the neighborhood of the Presbyterian church and old plough factory. This tract of land was once the farm of John Davisson. In 1831 this person died, and in his will he settled upon his wife all his personal property, and during her life all his real estate. Upon her decease his executor, Isaac Davisson, was authorized and instructed, as the words of the will go, "to sell and convey by public sale my plantation whereon I now live, by making an equal division of the same, running from the river back," &c. The wife elected to take under the will, and she held the land until 1848, when she died. The estate was then divided into two parts (so it is said, for we are unable to find further record proof), and the divisions offered for sale separately. There were no bids for the separate portions of the land, so the crier offered both together, when the property was knocked down to W. D. Kelly. This was in 1849. Soon after the entire tract was transferred to the Ohio from and Coal Company.

The point which we understand the heits make is, that the land was not disposed of in the manner contemplated by the will, and the sale is, therefore, void. What could have been the intention of the testator in making the division in his land is more than we can tell. It certainly did not conduce to high bidding, for the land in two lots was not near so valuable as the tract entire. Indeed, when ofered separately there were no bids. Still all these reasons and considerations are of no weight in the construction of the will when it is ascertained that it was the plain intent of the testator that the land should be offered in two parts, eac

MURDER OF A BROTHER-IN-LAW OF GROBOL PRANCIS TRAIN.—The Cincinnati Enquirer, May 11 states that a brother of Mrs. George F. Train was murdered at Fort Saunders on Wednesday last.